COURT OF INQUIRY. Good Words for the Refrigerated Beef, Though Some of It Was Spoiled-After Impressions as to the Use of Chemicals-Complaints About the Canned Roas Beef-Reports on the Subject Made After They Had Been Called For-Sickness

Due to Exposure and the Climate,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The examination of a dozen witnesses to-day by the court of inquiry drew out many complaints about the canned roast beef furnished to the army in the war with Spain. The witnesses asserted that it lacked nutriment, was unpalatable and nauscating, and in their opinion was totally unfit for use as an article of food. The refrigerated beef, on the contrary, they said, proved wholesome and nourishing. It was liked by the men and was generally in good coudition. The idea that it had been treated with chemicals had not occurred to any of the witnesses. It spoiled too quickly to admit of such conclusion, although one witness remembered, after returning from Cuba, that some of the beef remained sweet for twenty-four hours, and he thought this strange in a tropical climate.

Col. Davis's examination of the witnesses

developed one point that particularly impressed the court. Nearly all the officers who testified furnished reports on the canned roast beef in response to the circular sent out by Adjutant-General by order of Gen. Miles. These reports were not made until after Sept. 20, and the writers admitted that though the canned roast beef was very objectionable, they did not consider the subject of sufficient Importance to warrant voluntary reports. Sevofficers acknowledged that they never would have made the reports had they not been ordered to do so. They were impressed while in Cuba with the bad condition of the cauned beef, but made little effort to remedy what they considered a bad food supply.

The court endeavored to ascertain to what extent the canned beef was responsible for the general sickness of the troops in the Island. but the officers agreed that the food was not the principal cause of illness. They attributed It to other causes, such as climate, exposure and unsanitary surroundings. The witnesses were sure that the canned beef as a rule was in its natural state and its appearance was not at all due to its being spoiled or to climatic influences. It appeared to have had all the substance and nutriment boiled out of it, and, as far as they could judge, its unwholesomeness was entirely due to the manner of its

When the court of inquiry met, Col. William E. Powell, Ninth Infantry, was the first witness to take the stand. His regiment went to Cuba without him, but he joined it after the surrender at Santiago. It was then that he first heard complaint from his men about the canned roast beef. He procured a can and tried to eat "It tasted more like seaweed than anything else." he said. "It was a stringy mass, with no substance. A great many of my men were " He explained that his command was on guard duty in Santiago, but was later moved out on the battlefield. Fresh beef was furnished, but it was often spoiled.

Were there any other complaints received excepting from the enlisted men?" asked Col.

Col. Powell replied that he did not exactly consider the remarks of the enlisted men as complaints, as the regular soldiers are averse to making complaints, and evidenced their objection to the meat principally by declining to eat While camped outside of the city he once received complaint from his Commissary Sergeant that the fresh beef was not fit for the men to eat. "I made an examination of it," he "and found it discolored and decomposed. and I ordered it buried." The witness admitted that he had made no formal complaint to his superior officers about the food supplied. was asked to describe the canned roast beef, There was some grease," he said, "and when you attempted to take the meat from the ean it came out like fibre. It seemed to have no substance in it and seemed very dry. The idea formed in my mind was that the piece I saw was a piece of flank and that it had been boiled until it came apart and then put in the can. I don't know this, but make the statement from my observation."

Col. Davis handed the witness a paper, ask-

ing: "Do you recognize this report?"
"Yes, I recognize this report. It is based on reports from company commanders. I called for such reports, and then made one myself. based on the reports of the company commanders." At the suggestion of Col. Gillespie the report was read by Col. Powell. It declared that he knew of no good results from the use

'To what general cause do you attribute the sickness in your command?" inquired the Re-

ship at Tampa they were as fine a looking body of men as I ever saw. When I saw them at Santiago I felt just like crying. They were in rags, their clothing was on shipboard at Siboney, and the regiment was a physical

Q .- Do you ascribe their condition to the food supply? A .- Well, more the hygienic conditions than food, I should say. The men were badly quartered and overworked.

-To what extent did the food supply enter into the causes? A .- Well, if I had gone through the campaign with the men I would be better able to answer, but I don't think I could say exactly.

Q.—You speak of the absence of nutriment;

what you mean by that? A .- I use the word nutrition to explain that the canned beef would give no strength to the body.

Gen. Davis asked if the fresh beef was distributed by regimental or brigade commissaries. Col. Powell answered that in the city the regimental commissary received the supply. but while in the hills a brigade commissary had charge of this work. The brigade commander was Gen. Ames and the brigade commissary was Lieut Lawton. Replying to Col. Gillespie, the witness testified that there had been a daily issue of refrigerated beef while in

Was it invariably unfit for use when issued in the afternoon?" asked Col. Gillespie.
"Part of it."
"Was it invariably wholesome when delivered

in the atternoon?" asked Col. Gillespie.
"Part of it."
"Was it invariably wholesome when delivered early in the morning?"
"No, sir; not entirely. Part of it was invariably had."
Col. Gillespie questioned Col. Powell about the refrigerated beef and the witness replied that he had remarked often to the officers that he could not eat the beef. It had a queer taste and he had suggested that it had a taste or odor as if it had become impregnated with chloroform or some other chemical. He had some time ago rejected refrigerated beef as an article of food in his own house. This was before the Cuban campaign. Col. Gillespie endeavored to get Col. Fowell to tell why, and elicited thelesplanation that he supposed it was a personal prejudice. "It was probably due to my own taste." He finally remarked. He thought cattle on the had would have been better for the troops in Cuba. Such cattle could be killed at night and issued early the next morning.

Gen. Davis—How far back does your personal objection to retrigerated beef extend? A.—Beyeral years, to when I was on duty in Arizona. Col. Abert G. Smith, Thirteenth Infantry, followed Col. Powell and reinted his experiences with refrigerated beef in the Cuban campaign. He was in Gen. Ames's brigade at Bantiago. Only on one day did he receive a Serious complaint of the Commissary the issue of that day was buried. At another time a portiou of the beef. It was spoiled then, and in response to a complaint of the Commissary the issue of that day was buried. At another time a portiou of the beef. It was spoiled then, and in response to a complaint of the Commissary the issue of that day was buried. At another time a portiou of an issue was bad, but the spoiled parts were cut off and thrown away. Canned ross beef was provided for issue on the transport coming from Cuba.

Col. Davis—What satisfaction did it give?

A.—My investigation showed that it gave no

Suba. Davis—What satisfaction did it give? y investigation showed that it gave no

A.—My investigation showed that it gave no mitifaction.
Q.—When did you make an investigation?
A.—I made one when called on for a report in september and fater made another in response to a request from the Inspector-General.
Q.—The refrigerated beef was in good condition?
A.—To, it gave satisfaction.
Q.—Did you suspect that it had been treated with chemicals? A.—No. I had not heard of such a thing until lately.
Q.—As to the reports on the canned roast beef, would you have made any report unless called upon to do so? A.—No. I would not.
Q.—As to a choice between refrigerated beef

and beef on the boof, which would have been the better? A.—I don't think the beef we had in Oubs could be much improved.
Q.—Which should you prefer? A.—I should prefer the beef on the hoof.
Gen. Davis—You say canned roast beef on voyage home was objectionable; did you make that the subject of any report to any superfor officer on your immediate arrival home? A.—

dr. Gillespie-Did you ever receive any in Gillespie-Did you ever receive any in-No. sir.

Col. Gillespic—Did you ever receive any instructions from the Commissary-General telling how to prepare the canned roast beef?

A.—No, sir. I never keard of such a statement.

The next witness was Lieut.—Col. Charles D. Viele of the First Cavairy. He testified that canned roast beef formed the Irrah meat component of the ration on tha transport to Cula and also on the return voyage to Montauk. No complaints were made about the objectionable features of the canned roast beef, as it was admitted that nothing else could be had. "There was considerable growing," said Col. Viele, "but no official complaint was made."

Q.—Did you make a report about it? A.—I did, to Gen, Young, and he said it was issued and we would have to use it.

Col. Viele said that the issue of canned roast beef in Cula cessed after the surrender, when refrigerated beef was issued, but it was given to the men on the transport coming home. He saw some of the canned beef. "It looked like serings of meat floating around in grease," he said. "It had a peculiar odor and a peculiar color. I don't know that I could tell just what the odor was like, but it was very peculiar."

"How frequently was it made the subject of complaint:

"My troop commanders spoke to me about it

"How frequently was it made the subject of compaint?

"My troop commanders spoke to me about it first. I told them it was all we had on the lost. The men would have to throw overboard nearly all they drew of it. They would eat a little and throw away the rest. There were vegetables on the transport, but no way of cooking them?"

After his arrival at Montauk the canned roast beef formed the subject of a report based on reports from troop commanders. Reverting to the refrigerated beef issued in Cuba, he said that it was good. It was prime beef, life and fat, and only twice to his recollection was any great amount of it spolled. There were no combaints regarding the beef.

Q.—Did you at any time have occasion to think that chemicals had been used in its preparation? A.—No: at no time.

Q.—Did you can any of it yourself? A.—Yes; once. I didn't want any more of it.

Q.—What kind of odor? A.—A close odor.

Q.—What kind of odor? A.—A close odor.
Q.—Was the odor before or after cooking.

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Q.—Was the odor before or after cooking?
A.—Before.

He admitted that his objections to it might have been due to his own taste, but he added that he was in good health. Col. Viele said the health of his men was not good in Cuba. Their stomachs were not in order. The sickness did not diminish with the issue of refrigerated beef. The men did not get befor until some time after returning to Montauk. Col. Gillespie examined the witness about the refrigerated beef. Col. Viele said that he had used refrigerated beef in the West, but that furnished in Cuba was different from that received in the United States. "Its appearance," he said. "was different. That in Cuba had a yellow confort. I had never seen before. It was a yellow confort had never seen before. It was a yellow confort had never seen before. It was a yellow confort in stringiness. Replying to Col. Davis he said he saw no reason why beef on the hoof should not have been better than refrigerated beef.

Brig. Gen. Hawkins entered the recommant of the month of the same of the hoof should not have been better than refrigerated beef.

Brig. Gen. Hawkins entered the recommant this time and Gen. Davis and Col. Gillespie arcse to greet him. He was formuly introduced by Col. Davis and then sworn. Gen. Hawkins was attired in civilian dress. Replying to the questions of the Recorder, he said he had received no complaint about the meat supply. He had not eaten any of the canned roast beef and could not tell anything about it.

Capt. J. W. Dunean, Twenty-first Infantry, testified that his first knowledge of the canned roast beef in the army was at Tampa. It was not issued there, but later was furnished to beef which he romarked "was supposed to he refrigerated." The canned beef was not sails.

bod in Cuba until replaced about any 20 of a cel which he remarked "was supposed to be effigerated." The canned beef was not satisfactors. His recollection was that it was stringy and close, and the grease was in globules. It was repugnant to the men.

stringy and close, and the grease was in globules. It was repugnant to the men.

Q-How was it repugnant? A-Well, I can tsay exactly except that it was not faseinating to the taste, to use a mild expression. The complaints were in the nature of grumbling and, to use an army term, growling.

Q-What steps did you take to provide anything clse? A-I took none because we were under the stress of war, and we tried to make the best of it. After hostilities eased fresh beef and soft bread were supplied. The canned beef was used on the trip home, but it do not remember any complaint about it then. He made a report on the canned beef after his arrival at Montauk, but did not consider the matter of sufficient importance to report it until called upon to do so by the circular from army headquarters. Capt. Duncan testified that he heavel no complaint about the refrigerated beef. He found no fault with the ration except that he did not like the canned roast beef.

ration except that he did not like the canned roast beef.

Cant. William N. Hughes, Thirteenth Infantry, was next sworn. He testified to seeing canned roast beef for the first time while with his command in Cuba. His men could not eat it, and he found it unpaintable. It would not satisfy hunger, and, though cooked in different ways, always gave the same result. He had reported upon its condition in response to an order to do so, but would not have made a report of his own volltion.

Capt. William Ennis, Fourth Artillers, said that after eating the canned roast beef he found it nauseating. His men did not complain of it in Cuba, but since coming home he had inquired of them and learned that it was bad. The refrigerated beet was generally covered with a green mould, but it was not spoiled. He had no occasion to believe or suspect that it had been treated with chemicals. I never thought of such a thing, but after hearing of the charges of chemicals it occurred to me that it was strange that I could keep that meat twenty-four hours in that climate," he said. There was much slokness among his men, which he attributed to ellimate and exposure.

wenty-four hours in that climate," he said.
There was much sickness among his men,
which he attributed to elimate and exposure.
The canned beef made some of the men sick.
The regiment was quartered in the Morro at
santiago, and it was there that the refrigerated
beef was kept twenty-four hours.
"The beef would be drawn in the morning,
but in a boat and kept there until evening,
when it would be brought to the Morro and
kept until the next morning?" asked Gen.
Davis.

Yes, sir."
Major Baker, recently retired from duty in the Fourth Infantry, was certain that until the surrender of Santiago canned roast beef was the only fresh beef supplied the troops. The men and the Captains complained, but the Commissaries would answer that they had no other to issue, and the men made the best of it. This was to some extent true of the refrigerated beef also. When it was spoiled it was not always possible to get it replaced.

Q.—Did it spoil quickly after issue? A.—Why, no. I was a little surprised that it did not spoil.

no. I was a little surprised that it did not spoil.

Q-Was anything in the appearance of the beef in Santiago that was strange, beculiar or unsual? A.—Nothing unusual.

He did not suspect the use of chemicals. It seemed to be generally good and radiatable. He too, had made reports on the food supply, but not until ordered to do so. As to sickness, he thought it was due more to the climate than to anything the men ate.

Col. Evan Miles. First Infantry, caused some surprise by saying that he did not see any canned roast beef in Cuba. It might have been issued, but he did not know it. Major-Gen. Samuel S. Sumner told of the movements of the First Cavalry Brigade under his command. On account of the illness of Gen. Wheeler, he commanded the cavalry division until 5 o'clock on July 1, having been assigned to that duty by Gen. Shafter. Canned roast beef was used in Cuba until after the port was opened in Santiago.

O.—Did any complaints come to you about tr

Santiago
Q.—Did any complaints of the had A.—Yes, there were complaints in the had just heard them.
Q.—Was no action taken by you? A.—No.
Q.—Why? A.—Well, it was the only thing to

A.—1es, there were complaints in the lins. I just heard them.

Q.—Was no action taken by you? A.—No.

Q.—Why? A.—Well, it was the only thing to be had.

Some of the refrigerated beef was spolled when it reached his camp, but the amount of spolled beef was not great. As to the advisability of using refrigerated beef he said: "Well, refrigerated beef is used in the open market. If that furnished the troops was the same as is sold in the market it was good."

Col. Davis asked: "Had you any reason to believe that the refrigerated beef in Cuba was treated with chemicals?"

Well, no, not in Cuba, but some one put on my transport going to Cuba two quarters of beef. I understand that it was put there as an experiment; that it was to be kept hanging up. After it had been there iwenty-four hours the officer of the day reported to me that it was smelling beat. The next day it was so but that it was thrown overboard. I do not know who authorized it to be put there. I received no orders to have it put there.

Gen. Summer explained that he had already instituted an inquiry on that point, and expects a letter soon which will explain by what authority the quarters were placed on the vessel. His understanding was that it was processed to preserve it.

Major Jesse M. Lee of the Ninth Infantry was

sel. His understanding was that it was processed to preserve it.

Major Jesse M. Lee of the Ninth Infantry was the next witness. He testified that there had been general compaint of the canned beef. It was a novelty to him, and in thirty-six years' service in the army he had never known it to be issued before. The refrigerated beef in an active campaign was also a novelty. Asked which would have been more satisfactory refrigerated beef or cattle on the hoof, he answered that the former would be beyond criticism if it was good beef, thoroughly inspected, and if there were proper cold storage facilities. Capt. James B. Jackson, Seventh Infantry was the concluding witness. He had heard nothing about canned roast beef, but had heard nothing about chemicals being used in the preparation of refrigerated beef.

After an exchange of opinions the members of the court decided to hold a session to-morrow, notwithstanding that the day is a legal holiday.

## Stamps for Porto Rico.

Washington, Feb. 21.-Four million United States postage stamps, embracing 1,000,000 one cent, 2,000,000 two cent, 500,000 five cent and 500,000 ten cent stamps, with the words "Porto Rico" printed on each, were to-day shipped to the postal authorities in Porto Rico. THE ARMY BILL'S CHANCES.

SENATOR COCKRELL THREATENS TO DEFEAT IT BY DELAY. Not Time Enough to Debate It, He Says-

Gen. Hawley Shows the Importance of Its Passage-Senator Quay Accused of Favoritism—Post Office Bill Passed. Washington, Feb. 21,-In the Senate to lay. In presenting the joint resolution of the South Day ata Legislature in favor of the ratification of the treaty of peace, Mr. Pettigrow Sil, Rep., S. D.) said that if he had received it prior to the voting on the treaty he would still have voted against it. He denied the right of the Legislature to instruct him as to duties. One house of the Legislature which elected him to the Senate had passed resolutions in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver; both houses of the next Legislature had done the same, and the present Legislature was in favor of the single gold standard. If he should undertake to follow the Legislature in its changes of sentiment he would be voting

on all sides of almost every question. Several public building bills having been eported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, a complaint of favoritism was made by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.). He said: A great many meritorious bills lie buried in he secret closet of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Quay, Chairman of the committee] Il the bills that are not in the combination the head of which the Senator from Pennyivania stands are buried for all time."

Mr. Quay resented the accusation and dealed that there was any combination in the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The bills reported to-day were introduced yeserday with the understanding that the committee was to take immediate action on them. He was not interested in any of them. If the Senator from Nebraska had desired his bill o be forwarded it would not have been uneemly for him to make the fact known to the ommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Mr. Allen-I attend to the business of my onstituente quite as closely as the Senator

from Pennsylvania attends to the business of his constituents. I do not need instruction from him and am not prepared to receive it. There are dozens of equally meritorious publie bills before the committee. Why were they not taken up and the committee polled upon them? Mr. Quny-They were not taken up because

the Senators in charge of them did not ask it.

The bill appropriating \$20,000,000 to carry out the treaty with Spain was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was taken amendment offered yesterday, reducing the appropriation for railroad mail transportation from SEL275,000 to \$30,500,000, and made a one argument in support of it. He denounced the net of paying three millions extra to the he benefit of a number of corporations that the acting greater hay for the service they bender the Government than for any other ser-tice they render." He complained that such acts as he presented to the Senate never found heir, way to the public through the Associated Press.

complete, so the public through the Associated Mr. Wolcott (Hen, Col.). Chairman of the mission, denied that the horeased autoriation was in the speed of railroad trains, and the breathest of the republic through the Associated t

NAVAL BULL DEBATED.

The Appropriation for New Naval Academy Buildings Increased by the House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-For the second time in two consecutive years the House of Representatives has declined to follow the recom-mendations of the Committee on Naval Affairs regarding the proposed reconstruction of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Last year, against the Naval Committee's protest, a pro-vision was inserted in the Naval Appropriation bill authorizing the construction of three buildings to cost \$1,000,000 and appropriating \$500,000 to begin the work. This year the Naval Committee proposed to suspend work on the improvement until a joint Congressional Committee had investigated the subject and reported comprehensive plans for the reconstruction of the academy, but this went out on whose district the neademy is situated, offered an amendment appropriating \$220,000 in addition to the \$500,000 in the law for the current year. The additional money is to permit the construction of the buildings of gran te instead of brick. After a discussion of these natiers, evering parts of three days, the House this afternoon in Committee of the Whole adopted Mudd's amendment, 75 to 53. Chairman Boutehe gave notice that he should ask a vote by yeas and nays in the House on the proposition. The provision in the bill providing for the increase of the nays was adopted without substantial change, but the committee rose before disposing of the paragraph about armor plate.

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Mr. Todd of Michigan effered an amendment to the bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to erect a \$5,000 mounment to the memory of Capt. Charless Vernon Gridley, commander of the finiship olympia at the battle of Mania Isay. It was rejected on a roint of order made by Mr. Boutelle.

When the paragraph covering the increase of the navy was read Mr. Bockery of Missouri raised a point of order aradiast the provision "that no proposals for any of these vessels shall be considered unless the bidder is already in presession of an adequate e plant." He said he wanted anybody and everybody to have an opportunity to bid for the construction of these vessels. Mr. Boutelle collied that the language was similar to that employed in the law for the current year providing for the construction of torpedo boats. The object

AT LAW OVER AN OLD BOOK

BRAYTON IVES SAYS THAT DEALER ELLIS OF LONDON DECEIVED HIM.

between Feb. 15 and March 14, 1493, an under close scrutiny before Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court yesterday.

olumbus to his friend Luis de Sant Angel. Hopkins of Illinois made a point of order councing his discovery of the New World, was the little book for the price of which Brayton Ives, the banker, has brought suit against Gilbert Ellis, a London bookseller. Mr. Ives paid \$4,374 for the book in 1890 and he asks for this sum, less \$583.13, which he admits wing Mr. Ellis for other books he bought of The plaintiff claims that the book was falsely represented as having been printed in movable type about 1493, whereas it is only a counterfeit of recent date produced by photography.

legislation.

Mr. Hookins of Illinois made a point of order ngainst the provision that not more than two of each class of ships should be constructed in any one yard or by any one contractor, and it went out for a like resson.

Mr. Rixer of Virginia, a member of the Committee on Naval affairs, moved to strike out the provision for the construction of the six smaller cruisers. Lost, 18 to 78.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohlo, for his colleague Mr. Bromwell, moved that the secretary of the Navy be authorized to name one of the vessels provided for in the act. The American Bor" and to receive contributions for the construction of the ship, such contributions to be expended in addition to the autroprintions made by Congress for its construction. The amendment was rejected on a point of order.

The paragraph regarding armor plate brought out a point of order by Mr. Hopkins against the provision authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in future contracts, to get the best armor obtainable at a cost not exceeding, on the average, Si-15 aton. This was obnoxious, he said, not only for the reason that it was new legislation, but it also established a price that the House ought not to ray. It was sustained for the reason that it applied to future contracts.

Mr. Boutolle offered a substitute for the provision thus eliminated restricting the action of the Secretary to contracts of which the bill ision thus eliminated restricting the action of ne Secretary to contracts for which the bill arried appropriations. Mr. Hopkins made a oint against this also. Without disposing of this the committee rose.

An invitation to mambers of the House from the Charge d'Affaires of the French Embassy transmitted through Secretary Hay to attend the memorial services over the latePresident Faurs of the French republic was laid before the House.

THE STA. VEDARSONY, FEBRUARY IZ. 1800.

GEN. WHEELER'S SEAT IN CONGRESS.

The Judiciary Committee Says He Cannot Serve in the Army and the House. Washington, Feb. 21.-The House Commitee on the Judiclary to-day adopted the report upon the Bailey resolution regarding the title of members who entered the army in the war with Spain to their seats. The committee recommends the adoption of a resolution de-

laring that Representatives Joseph Wheeler of Alabama, Edward E. Robbins of Pennsylrania, David G. Colson of Kentucky, and James R. Campbell of Illinois, by accepting commisions in the army of the United States thereby acated their scats and ceased to be members of the Fifty-fifth Congress. The report was resented to the House by Chairman Hen-

derson.

Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin dissents from the findings of the committee. Mr. Farker of New Jersey approves its conclusions except as regards Mr. Robbins. The latter having resigned his commission. Mr. Parker thinks he ought to be permitted to take his sent.

As to the members of the House who have been appointed on various commissions the committee reports that none of them is an officer under the United States within the meaning of the Constitution.

CUBA'S REFIVING COMMERCE. Receipts at Various Ports and Movements

of Vessels for January.

to join the regiments designated: Charles B. Clark and William T. Merry, Twenty-third infantry; George S. Simonds, Frederick B. Kerr and James Justlee, Twenty-second Infantry; Llowellyn N. Bushfield, Seventeenth Infantry; Llowellyn N. Bushfield, Seventeenth Infantry; Josiah C. Minus and Henry L. Harris, Jr., Twentieth Infantry; Walter S. Brown and Pierce C. Foster, Third Infantry; Charles M. Bundel and Henry N. Way, Fourth Infantry; Charles D. Herron and Robert B. Calvert, Eighteenth Infantry; Junes Hauson, Duncan Major, Jr., and Albert N. McClure, Fourteenth Infantry.

By warm shanipoos with Curicuma Soar, fol-lowed by light dressings with Curicuma, purest of emolitent skin cures. This treatment will clear the scale and har of crusts, scales and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, heal cruitions, stimulate the hair follicles, and supply the roots with nourishment and energy, thus producing a clean, wholesome scalp, with luxuriant, justrous hair.

Hair Came Out Freely. I had the typhoid fever, after which my hair ame out freely. My mother suggested that I time out freely. All moneys suggested that I see Cutricuta remedies. I did so, meeting ith untold success. My hair grow in thicker han at first, after use of Cutricuta Soal and cutricuta (olution). H. J. PATTERSON, 1205 W. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Bad Scalp Humor Cured. I had a bad scalp humor, and thought I would to trantle with itching. I lost considerable of any hair for which I had an abundance and was very proud). I tried several remedies but they all proved a failure. I tried CUTICURA SOAP, ound immediate relief, and the itching is all gone. 246 Halliday St., Jersoy City.

Bad Dandruff Cured. Dandruff made my hair fall out so bad I got secouraged. I rubbed Curreura (chiment) religion to the scale twice a week and sham. well into the scalp twice a week, and sham-posed with warm water and a good lather of Cutteurs Soap once a week. My hair is grow-ing out thick once more and free from dan-druff. Miss ADA JAYES, Chelses, Mass.

Sold throughout the world. Porres D. and C. Cone., Props., Boston. "How to Have Luxuriant Hair," free. SAVE YOUR SKIN Hands and Hair by using

of the provision was to secure speedy construction of the vessels. It did not restrict or limit bidding among those competent to construct the vessels, but it did put an obstacle in the way of speculative bidding by persons who confessedly could not take on the great work. It was intended to protect the Government from being held up as it had been by the illinois Steel Company for two years in the matter of providing armor by a buncombe proposition sent into the House and used as a club to prevent Congress from doing its manifest common sense duty. The provision was attacked by Messra Underwood of Alakama and Leuz of Ohio, and it went out on the point of order made by Mr. Dockery that it was new legislation. He Bought What He Believed Was a Copy of a Letter from Columbus Printed in the Fifteenth Century-Now Says the Thing is a Photographic Reproduction. The four-leafed quarto, bound in reddish

ilk, containing a copy, in Spanish, of a letter supposed to have been written by Christopher At the time of the sale of his collection of

books, in March, 1891, in this city, Mr. Ives wrote an account of the book in his catalogue for the sale. Yesterday he explained that this secont was drawn from his own research and from statements made to him by Mr. Ellis Mr. Ives said he believed the book was genuine. In the catalogue he said that Angel was personal friend of Columbus and Induced Queen Isabella to promote the voyage of Columbus after she had previously refused assistance. He added that it was only natural that Columbus should write of his voyage to his friend before reporting to the Queen. Mr. Ives further said in the catalogue that until twenty-five years before it was supposed that no copy of the letter existed in Spanish. There were about five copies in Latin. At that time the opy in Spanish which is in the Ambrosian Library, Milan, was found, Mr. Ives, continuing, said that his copy was found two years before his sale and that several authorities believed the Ambrosian book was copied from his. About the time of the discovery of the letter in suit. Mr. Ives proceeds, another copy in Spanish was found, which the Parisian expert in books. Mr. Harisse, declared to be a genuine early edition. This third letter in Spanish

early edition. This third letter in Stanish fell into the hands of Bernard Quaritch, a London dealer in old books, who, it appeared in the evidence, is a trade rival of Mr. Ellis. Before the ives sale Mr. Quaritch made public statements to the effect that the Ives book was not genuine old typography, while he stoutly maintained that his own was. The Quaritch copy was held at the price of \$15,000. Concerning the criticisms of Mr. Quaritch rives said yesterday that he gave little account to them because Mr. Quaritch had himself told Mr. Ives: "I furnish the audacity and my partner the knowledge in our firm." To severe any purchaser of the book at his sale Mr. to them because Mr. Quartich had himself told Mr. Ives: "I furnish the andacity and my partner the knowledge in our firm." To secure any purchaser of the book at his sale Mr. Ives directed the auctioneer to notify the bidders that he would take back the book from any purchaser for any reason within a year of the sale. The book was bougat by bodd. Mead a Co. for \$4,300. They returned it to Mr. Ives within the year of grace. It has since remained in the possession of Mr. Ives.

The genuineness of the book as of ancient typography is put directly at issue in the case, and the trial will probably determine this dispute. Mr Ives eavs that the book is wortholy \$2.55. Mr. Ellis states that to the best of his knowledge the book is genuine and as such it is worth all that Mr. Ives paid for it. It was evident from a statement made by Austen if. Fox for the defense yesterday that if in the expert evidence it should appear that the book was not genuine the defendant oan hedge in the following way: Mr Fox said he wanted?to show by the evidence of Mr. Ives that whether a book printed in 1493 is genuine or not can

how by the evidence of Mr. Ives that whether, book printed in 1493 is genuine or not can only be shown as a matter of opinion and that dr. Ives was put in possession of all the facts, o that from his large knowledge of old books in was able to form his own opinion as to its remaineness. In claiming that the book is remaineness. In claiming that the book is remained in value it is only through he insistance of Mr. Ives, publicly made against it by the law-uit.

of Mr. Ives, publicly made against it by the lawsuit.

Mr. Ives was under cross-examination by
Mr. Fox most of yesterday. At the time of
the purchase, he said, he did not examine the
typography carefully, although he did later.
He had looked over the book as well as he
could with his naked eye, but he had afterward
used a magnifying glass. As to the typography being ancient ne had relied unon the
statements of Mr. Ellis. He had previously
bought many books of early typography which
he was accustomed to examine critically before nurchase, but he said the thoroughness
of his own examination depended largely on ore purely set the said the thorougness of his own examination depended largely on the terson who offered a book for sale. He mad been fifteen years purchasing such books when he procured the book in suit. Mr. Ellis was a man of standing, he said, in the old book trade. ie.

-Who was there in New York who had experience or as much as yourself? A.-

ore experience or as much as yourself? A.— illiam Loring Andrews and Robert Hoe. Mr. Ives said that in 1880 there were few Mr. Ives said that in 1850 there were few authorities on such subjects, but among them were F. S. Ellis and a Mr. Blades. At the time of the purchase Mr. Ives testified that Ellis said: "I have no hesitancy in saying that this is a senuine piece of typography, as I have seen Mr. F. S. Ellis and Mr. Blades." r. F. S. Ellis and Mr. Blades."

Q.—Did you understand from Gilbert Ellis
at Mr. Blades had expressed an unqualified
binion as to the genuineness of the book?

Little of the control of the book?

that Mr. Diados to the genuineness of the opinion as to the genuineness of the A.-I did not.

O.-Didn't Mr. Gilbert Ellis tell you that he of the letter in suit to the A.—I did not.

Q.—Didn't Mr. Gilbert Ellis tell you that he had taken the copy of the letter in suit to the Ambrosian Library and compared it with the copy there? A.—I don't recall that he did.

Mr. Ives in answer to other questions said that in 1850, and before, he was not directly engaged in business, although a special partner, and he had much leisure to devote to books. About the time of the saie of his library he had become President of the Western National Bank.

A.—That was as Important a sale as there

National Bank.

Q.—That was as important a sale as there had been in this country, was it not? A.—1 think so.

U.—You then believed the book to be genu-line? A.—I did. A.-I did.

And so described it in the catalogue?

t.—I did.

After the sale of the Ives books Mr. Ives wrote to Gilbert Ellis in London asking him or a statement of the opinion of F. S. Ellis as o the book's genuineness. It did not appear hat he received a written opinion from F. S. Ellis in sawar. that he received a written opinion from r. s. Eilis in answer.

Q.—Did you believe that Mr. Gilbert Ellis, when he was selling you the book, was withholding anything about it? A.—I did not suppose that he told me everything he knew about the book, except in the main. I did not expect him to go over all that he based his statement that it was genuine on. I was satisfied to take his worl as to it being genuine old typography.

statement that it, was genuine on. I was satisfied to take his worl as to it being genuine old typography.

In order to show that Mr. Ives ought to have doubted its genuineness when he sold his library he was further examined about Mr. Quaritch, who seemed to be the main expert who stacked the book. Mr. Ives said that he had bought many books from Mr. Quaritch's firm prior to 1880, which were genuine. At the same time he did not consider that Mr. Quaritch was himself one of the best experts on old books. It was for this reason that he had sought the opinion of F. S. Ellis and others after his sale to fortify his own continued belief in the book's genuineness in spits of the statements of Quaritch. He also recalled in the attacks that Quaritch had the cony of his own, which he claimed to be genuine.

cony of his own, which he claimed to be genuine.

Mr. Ives was examined in detail about his
examinations of the book after the purchase of
it by him. He found several errors in the
book through letters running together and
the alignment being irregular. For instance,
near the bottom of pages 4 and d an o and a c
ran together. In other places he indicated
where the lines were not parallel. There are
thirty-two pages of print to the page. He
explained that the inneuractes in type and
alignment were common in old books.
Foundation for the expert evidence to follow was then introduced in evidence in the
share of rhotographic representations of each
page enlarged to about three by four feet.
Prantographer Filhu Rockwood gave evidence
that he had correctly made the large representations of the pages of the book.

Frank E. Hopkins of Jamaica, L. L., a printer of fine books of limited editions, gave evidence of his experience to show that he is an
expert in typography. The case then went
over until Thursday.

First Special Jury Trial.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court directed yesterday that a special jury try Lawyer Ernest M. Welch, indicted for subornation of periury in connection with accident litigation against the street railways. It was stated that there had been so much com-ment on the case and so much had been pub-lished about it that it would take too long to stiff out an ordinary jury.

This is probably the first case in which a special jury will sit. The office of the Special Commissioner of Jurors was created under a law of 1886, and Commissioner Henry Winthrop Gray spent much time in examining about 33, 0000 men, from whom he selected a panel of this case.

What is that class in the community to which you must address yourself to fill your school? It is that which is composed of readers of THE SUS.

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NAMPSON'S LETTER TO SCHLEY.

Saral Men Don't See How It Could Have Confused Schley at Cientuegos.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-After reading Admiral Schley's detailed statement to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, naval officers who are familiar with the news of the Navy Department in the Sampson-Schley controversy contend that Admiral Schley was not frank in dealing with the most important question which has come up for consideration in connection with the promotions of these two officers. They say that the essential point of the charges against Schley is that he left Santiago sunprotected, starting with the flying squadron for Key West when the Spanish fleet was supposed to be in the harbor.

Naval officers say that they cannot understand how Admiral Schley could make the statement that in obedience to the depart ment's instructions he did ascertain that the enemy was at Santiago, when he had tele graphed to the department that he could not obey these instructions and proceeded toward Key West, leaving Cervera free to escape. Some of Admiral Schley's friends are con

plaining that the Navy Department did not ac plaining that the Navy Department did not act fairly in withholding from the Senate and keeping out of its volume of correspondence relating to the navy in the war the letter from Sampson, contained in Schley's detailed antement, beginning "Dear Schley." This was dated Key West, May 20, and was received by Schley on May 23. It was said at the Navy Department to-day that a copy of the letter had never been received at the department, that the department had not known of its existence, and that, consequently, it was not included in the correspondence on the subject of the cromotions of Sampson and Schley sent to the Senate by Secretary Long.

motions of Sampson and Schley sent to the Senate by Secretary Long.

This letter, taken in connection with others, "confused the situation and threw grave doubts on the location of the Spank hilled; says Senley in his detailed statement. Naval officers who support the action of the department fail to see, they say, how this sommunication from Sampson can be construed as having any new bearing on the matter of Schley's stay at Clenfuegos. In opposition to Schley's statement that the situation became confused through the receipt of Sampson's personal stay at Clentuegos. In opposition to schiev's statement that the situation became confused through the receipt of Sampson's personal letter, they call attention to a copy of later instructions of a formal character from sampson to Schley, received by the latter at the very time he received the 'Dear Schley' note. Schley, in his detailed statement, includes these formal instructions, saying that they also were received on May 23, but does not soint out that they countermanded all instructions of previous dates. In his formal orders, dated key West, May 21, the day following the date of the personal letter, Admiral Sampson told Commodore Schley that the Spanish squadron was probably at Santiago, and 'if you are satisfied that they are not at Clentuegos proceed with all despatch, but cautiously, to Santiago de Cuba, and if the enemy is there blockade him in port.' How there could be confusion in Schley's mind as to what he was to do after receiving this despatch, a day later than the personal letter, is something which the supporters of the department's action say they cannot see. On the day following the receipt of these communications Schley, at the suggestion of Cant. McCalla of the Marblehead, who had just arrived, made his first attempt to ascertain, by communicating with Cubans ashore, whether the Spanish fleet was tempt to ascertain, by communicating with Cubans ashore, whether the Spanish fleet was in Clendegos harbor. MeCalia ascertained that the enemy's ships were not there, reported the fact to Schley at 3:40 P. M. on the same day and less than two hours later the flying squadron, by direction of Schley, sailed for Santiago.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- These army orders nave been issued:

Major Elmer E. Heg, Brigade Surgeon, to Havana. Capt. Clark Pountain, Thirty-ofth Michigan In fantry, honorably discharged.

The following transfers are made in the Fifth Artillery: First Lieut, Samuel E. Allen, from Battery I to Battery C; First Lieut. Charles G. Treat, from Saitery C to Batlery H; Second Licut, James W Hinckley, Jr., from Battery I to Battery B; Second Licut, Meryjn C. Buckey, from Pattery B to Bat

out Col. Arlesto A. Wiley, Fifth Volunteer Infantry, honorably discharged. Capt. Henry C. Fisher, Assistant Surgeon from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to Mannia. Platisburg Barracks, N. Y., to Manila.

Authing Assistant Surgeon Charles J. Fitzgerald, from Porobaster, Mass., to Manila.

Major William M. Wallace, Second Cavalry, to Havans for assignment to Division of Cubs.

Capt. Charles W. Penrose, Eleventh Infantry, to recruiting duty at Milwankee, releving Capt. Omar Bundy, Sixth Infantry, who will join his company. Acting Assistant Surgeon H. W. Elliott, from Madison Barracks, N. Y., to Manila.

Capt, Vernon L. Johnson, Second Missouri Volunteers, honorably mustered out.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-These payal orders have been issued:

Lieut F. E. Sawyer, to Sau Juan, Porto Rico: Surgeon William Martin, leave abroad for six months. Chaplain F. Thompson, to the Pensacola; Commander W. I. Moore from the Marcellus to home and wait orders; Paymaster L. C. Kerr, from the Minneapolle to the navy rank, Newfolk Chaplain, F. Morrison, from the Minneapolls to the Tenas, As-sistant Engineer W. L. Walker, homorably dis-charged.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 -According to custom he new Secretary of the Interior, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, and the retiring Secretary, Cormilencock, and the retiring Secretary, Cor-nelius R. Bliss, gave a reception this afternoon to the entire official force of the department. The Comptroller of the Currency has pre-pared a statement of the condition of initional banks in New York city at the close of busi-ness on Feb. 4. It shows the total resources of the banks to be \$950.159.242; total liabilities, \$380.950.262.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The following move ments of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department: Arrived at Havana, Feb. 20, Texas; Malta, Feb. 21, Solace; Port Said, Feb. 21, Castine Sathed from Bahla for Monte-video, Feb. 21, Badger; Port of Spain for Dem-erara, Feb. 21, Witnington; New Orleans for Havana, Feb. 21, Chicago.

Fanny Vincent Declared Insane. Fanny Vincent, who is accused of setting fire to the house of Hobert T. Haskins at hidge-wood, N. J. has been declared insane and com-mitted to the Morris Plains Asylum.

## PIANOS

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MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN N. Y. BRANCH OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. New York State at the Paris Show. The Universal Exposition Commission representing the State of New York, which con-sits of styteen members appointed two months ago, has been fully organized, and has had a conference with the National Commission conperning means to make a fitting exhibit for this State at the Paris Exposition. Blanks this State at the Paris Exposition. Blanks have been prepared, and any of the State Commissioners is now prepared to furnish individual exhibitors with all necessary information. A bill is now before the Legis atture authorizing the State Commission to establish a State headquarters on the Exposition grounds, which will be used as a meeting place for New York visitors as well as a place of business for the Commissioners. The Commissioners include Emile Twyeffort, 381 Fifth avenue; Mrs. Marie E. Burna, Ludwig Nissen and Norton P. Otlas for the First and Socond Judicial Districts.

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